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Press & Tribune.

CHICAGO

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 24, 1859.

CONGRESS.

Yesterday the time of the House was occupied mainly by a skirmishing debate between Mr. Farnsworth of Illinois and half a score of disunionists,in which the latter to ik some heavy blows, if we may judge from the very sketchy report which comes over the wires. Just before the adjournment another ballot was taken for Speaker, resulting as follows:

Whole number of votes	213
Necessary to a choice	107
Mr. Bliss (Republican)	113
Mr. Aiken (Republican)	1
Mr. Gilmer (American)	19
Mr. —— (Democratic)	79
Scattering, (among 24 persons)	23

Gen. Bowman of the *Constitution* has received the Democratic nomination for Senate printer, and will be elected unless Mr. Wendell proves a smarter politician than the politicians themselves.

MR. BRECKINRIDGE AND MR. DOUGLAS.

The Vice President has been making a speech to the Legislature which has just honored him with Mr. Crittenden's seat in the Senate. Mr. Breckenridge is usually a florid orator and a non-committal statesman, but this time he seems to have come down to facts sufficiently to scout the Douglas heresies regarding slavery in the Territories, in decided terms. He regarded the doctrine of "unfriendly legislation" as a swindle, and said that if the people of the Territories should neglect to afford the protection due to slave property it would be the duty of Congress to correct their errors at once.

DON MORRISON ON THE STUMP.

Mr. Morrison has taken the field in good season, in this county for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Nashville (Washington Co.) *Democrat* heralds his approach to that town, where he will address the people "on the political topics which now agitate the country" to-day, (Dec. 24th.)

THE LA CROSSE REPUBLICAN.—We observe that the Milwaukee *Sentinel* urges the merchants of that city to do their Northwestern advertising in the La Crosse *Union and Democrat* for the reason that the *Daily Republican* has been in the habit of setting forth, from time to time, the advantages of the Chicago market. The obvious reply to this piea,une suggestion is that the Chicago merchants should do *their* advertising in the *Republican*, and do it liberally, too. We will add that the *Republican* is one of the spiciest and most enterprising papers which come upon our table, and that it has a large and growing circulation in Minnesota.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1859.

Singleton of Miss., had the floor, to-day. He made a secession speech. It was what might be called a clean-heeled straight legged Democratic speech. It was the most out-spoken, unreserved and emphatic definition of the position of the Democratic party that has yet been made. There was no passion in his tone or manner. He was very calm and deliberate. He was not declamatory; he did not deal much in big words. He went straight to the mark. He denied that the South was aggressive, that she ever asked more than her simple Constitutional rights!

In the course of his remarks he said: "I ask you Republicans this question, and I insist on an answer, Do you not intend whenever you obtain the power to exclude our slaves from all the Territories by Congressional enactment, or by Squatter Sovereignty?"

Several Republicans replied, "Yes, we will employ all the legal and constitutional powers at our command to preserve the Territories for the homes of free labor." Three or four Anti-Lecompton Democrats also nodded in the affirmative.

Well, gentlemen, if that is the deliberate purpose of the Republican party or the Popular Sovereignty party, you may prepare your minds for a dissolution of the Union! We *shall have expansion*. We shall have it in the Union; but if we cannot in the Union, we shall have expansion *out of the Union*. Think you that we will consent to be for ever cribbed, cabined and confined in our present limits? No, sir. We shall extend slavery over all the Territories adapted to slave labor, or we will dissolve this Union. And how are you going to prevent us from withdrawing? How can you stop sovereign States from seceding? How can you force them back after they are gone? But gentlemen, when you see that we are really in earnest, and the next issue is presented to you of secession or expansion, you will say, take possession of the Territories with your slaves and stay in the Union! You can not do without us. You are too dependent on us to deny us the privilege of converting the Territories into new slave States. But if you think otherwise, we shall surely depart out of the Union.

It is asked when will the South be a unit? I answer whenever you elect Seward, Chase, Hale or any such man President. Then the whole South will stand together in dissolving the Union. No President holding Republican or Squatter Sovereignty principles shall ever rule over the Southern half of this Union. I will never support Judge Douglas for President. He has proved a traitor to the South. His unfriendly legislation is worse doctrine than your Congressional intervention, and the South will never submit to either of them. Under no circumstance would my State cast its vote for Douglas. He deserted the South at the moment he should have fought with us. The South *never forgives or trusts a traitor!*

Logan of Ill.—"The Douglas Democrats of Illinois, are going to support the nominee of the Charleston Convention on whatever platform may be made, for the purpose of whipping the Black Republicans."

Singleton.—" Well, sir, if that is all the principle or reason that actuates you in supporting the Democratic ticket, then I say God help the South, if she must depend on such friends as you." Such was the compliment paid to the "dirty work" Egyptian Democrat.

Singleton concluded his disunion speech, after going over the Southern argument sustaining the right of the slaveholder to carry his human chattles into free Territory.

The voting for Speaker then commenced, and three ballots were taken before adjournment. On the first vote three or four Democrats holled Bocock, while one man, Aiken, got up and withdrew his name. On the next two ballots the Democrats scattered like a flock of pigeons, and voted for a score of persons. To-night they are holding a caucus to select a new candidate. Some want Phelps taken up; others desire to try their luck on Boteler, a fire-eating Know Nothing; others again are arguing for Taylor of Louisiana.

The President is getting uneasy at the delay in the organization. The pressure brought to bear on the Executive by the thousands of suffering Government contractors, is tremendous. The Administration is in great distress for money. Some think that the Postmaster will be obliged to allow the adoption of the plurality rule. The Republicans will stand by Sherman until next Spring, if necessary. CHICAGO.

More of the Bloomington Counterfeits.

[Correspondence Press and Tribune.]

LAKE CO., ILL., Dec. 21, 1859.

There is a new counterfeit in circulation in this section on the Lafayette Bank, Bloomington, Ill. Vignette man on horse, negroes and mules with loaded wagons, bullteam, etc. It is a "good counterfeit—paper rather light. Deputy Sheriff John A. Hughes arrested person passing a note living in this village, Mr. Abram *Kelso*, who for examination before Justice Hamilton Bailey, was found to have had considerable dealing in this money, and made to give bail for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court. The bills were of the denomination of five.

It is a good counterfeit. Several of our business men have received samples.

D. A. CRARE.

The Yankee—The West.

Our readers will thank us for presenting for their Christmas reading, the following happy metrical response of Judge Goodkin's at the New England Festival, at the Tremont House, on Thursday evening. The Law has the same of being "a jealous mistress," and yet the varied intellectual entertainment of that occasion produced two instances, where gentlemen both of good standing in their profession, and one of them a worthy and esteemed worker of judicial honors, were not prevented from very pleasantly wooing the muse of poetry. Mr. Fuller's poem—"The Yankee Girl"—was a very happy production. The following response of Judge Goodkin's was pat-ented among the later features of the occasion. He had been called to his feet to respond to the toast, "THE BAR OF CHICAGO."

The speech, after having paid a justly merited compliment to the Chicago Bar, in response to the sentiment of the toast, gave some deflections of character, as appropriate to this, being pieces prepared for other occasions:

The Yank e Nation,
Whose fame extends o'er all creation,
How Jonathan at home is bred;
Judge Lee he learns the a, b, c—
He visits in summer the ocean's spray,
The country school, the farmers' cot age,
Of pumkins, how he never lost one,
Enough when he want "down to Boston,"
When lack of dough to mend his head
And, cussed be they! when, for gingerbread;
And how to plant through water and sea,
In quest of fortune's fickle smiles;
Hires out to work by m nth or day,
Ah chopping wood or hilling hay,
And while the farmer's gone he's mowing,
To kill two birds, the daughter's wooing;
And how when Cupid's blunted dart
Reluctantly from the'r hearts will start,
They when she frowns, with scorn or sullen
His mok's takes the proffered sultan;
But knowing to such word as "fail,"
He wanders o'er this little earth;
Rejoicing he was ever born—
In the Pacific Railroad's waving corn!
From China he rips the finest silks,
Gives pig-tail Pouchong and Bohea;
Sets up a store at Manzanas,
Or plants a colony in Kansas;
Or sows grand speculation seed
Improves in his "spare hours of rest"
Embellishes a theme of education
To blast t eir ing generation;
Or to the Missionary Board
Gives fees, if he preaches good and broad;
And sends the gospel's joyful sound
To g.adden earth's remotest bound.

Wherever he goes, where'er he stays,
Adds and down the world he strays,
"Yew England" still remains his aim.
As turnips the needle to the pole,
Her glory's his undying theme,
And when you see his visage gloom
Be sure he's thought of Bunker Hill
Or patient sat a new-born mill.

And where thy sons with love profound,
Their troubles rap on classic ground;
Where upon Faith her altar rears,
Where Justice lights her pond'rous scales,
Or where thy counsels guide the State,
There, there, New England, thou art great!

(A glimpse of the West was introduced by the enquiry:)

Where is "the West" the land so lately teeming
With forest life, inside he an see glooming,
Or fitfully by day or night; or now and browses
Extravagous spring, with mingled warmth and showers
Over all the land gave promise of its food of flowers;
Where the young warrior took his the Singing Dove
Of woman's down, in hall or grass, to love?
Where are the solitudes where nature dwelt,
And undisturbed at her own solan's knelt?

Where is the forest where the bounding deer
Led in pursuit the hardy pioneer?
Where the wild bee once built its cozy home,
With stores of honey "dropping from the comb?"
Where the young hunter high among the trees,
A cloud of whizzing bugs, mistaken for bees—
And a fall oak comes thundering to the ground;
And now with epithets and humor joined,
For "Whose Umbridge?" a word is coined.
As from his lips in no soft accents hurled
A new born "humbug" bursts through the world."

Where is the emigrant's slow moving train,
In the dim distance creeping o'er the plain
Of boys flitting canvas just skirts the eye,
Where the low hill-top meets the bending sky,
On 'mid the shadows of autumnal night,
The camp-fire flickering forth its feeble light—
Hills of trave heads, perchance where lies a name,
Whose m'asion is an empire to reclaim!

But come with me and view the passing throng,
And "make a note on't" as it moves along.
There goes the Yankee with his two horse wagon
And well fed team, the lively loaves to brag on;
He'd like to see a horse with cleaner hoss,
He'd like to find a hill too steep for him;
At a fond pull he never saw their matches,
Round wind and limb, and free from galls and scratches,
Beside "the mover" is a comely dame,
The next, a blushing maiden, bears her name—
In whose fond arms the little one is sleeping,
While curious eyes are from the cover peeping,
How goes "the mover" on its tiresome way,
But ere he goes, inquires the price of hay,
And then at night-fall, when he comes to buy,
He'll ask the "landlord," ain't you rather high?"

Next comes a cart drawn by a single pony,
A rag of many points, all rather bony,
Whose haggard pace is quickened on the road
By keen suggestions from the goaded goad;
The vehicle he draws with raw-hide straps
Is filled with heads and other household traps.
Another pony, at the cart-tail tied,
Is half concealed beneath the family bed;
Or, to a basket hung on either side,
The youngest pair of twins securely ride,
And whimpers are there, no scent of worldly bounty?
From North Carolina, and from Buncombe County."

Westward, and West, and Westward still they go!
Onward and onward with unceasing flow,
The tide of Empire rolls its gathering flood,
O'er hill and valley, forest, plain and wood,
And here the mountain checks the rolling waves,
And now the tide its lofty summit bares;
Or, bursting through its adamantine doors,
Down the Pacific slope the torrent pours.
Upon its golden sands at last to rest;
There it subsides, for it has found "The West."

"Mr. Webster calls "Hanging" a low word. From his ignorance of its origin he did not perceive its true significance. Whatever may be said of the word, the original "humbug" was found by the lawyer,sword bee hunter among "tall timber."

CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—The Ogden School was favored yesterday with a generous Christmas present, consisting of a 16 inch globe, one of Moore & Nim's best; a full set of large Outline Maps, and a quantity of reference books, including a complete set of Macaulley's History. They were presented by three of our well known and most highly esteemed citizens, Messrs. E. W. Blatchford, B. Carpenter, and George E. Sheldon. The globe was the gift of Mr. Blatchford, the maps of Mr. Carpenter, and the books of Mr. Sheldon. The contributors of these munificent gifts, will, we are sure, have the satisfaction of feeling that in thus exercising their generosity, they have conferred a lasting public benefit. Will not others come forward and do likewise, and thus give the teachers, pupils, and patrons of our Public Schools cause to bless them?

MILITARY.—The Committee, Messrs. Ellsworth, Ladin and Scott, sent to Springfield by the Cadets, were successful in obtaining the new Minnie rifle or musket for the Company. The Cadets are indebted to the courtesy of the Springfield Greys for the arms, as there were none to be obtained from the State. The ferlough of the Cadets will be extended to January 10th, in consequence of the absence of Col. Ellsworth who is obliged to return to Springfield to remain during time. The Cadets will have 80 new Minnie rifles with sabre bayonets, and 4 mounted howitzers from the U. S. Arsenal in time for use during their tour in the spring. The arms of the Greys will be returned as soon as these are received.

The Courts.

IN ADMIRALTY.—Judge Drummond has announced that he will call the Admiralty Docket of the District Court of the United States, on Tuesday next, and that either party may, upon such call, insist upon a trial. Gentlemen of the bar, interested, will take notice.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Verdict for damages against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

This afternoon the jury returned a verdict in the case of John Coleman, et al vs. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company of $6,500 damages. The facts of the case are briefly as following:

In November, 1854, one James R. Fayerweather made a contract with the plaintiffs, owners of the steamboat Caleb Cope, then running on the Mississippi river to carry some 2,000 tons of railroad iron, chairs and spikes from Rock Island to the landing opposite Burlington. The iron was to be laid on the Peoria & Oquawka Road, but it appeared from the evidence that the defendant, which is the Chicago & Aurora Company and the Central Military Companies (they having been since consolidated into the defendant) had undertaken to furnish a quantity of iron to be laid on the road that fall.

The principal question in the case was, for whom Fayerweather was acting, the plaintiff's alleging that he was acting for the defendants, but defendant contending that he was the agent of the Peoria & Oquawka Company. The matter has been in litigation four and a half years.

The first suit was commenced in the spring of 1855, against defendant and the Central Military Tract Company, that being before the consolidation. Judgment was obtained for something over $5,000, in 1855. In June 1856 the judgment was affirmed in the Supreme Court. Afterwards defendants obtained a rehearing, and in June, 1857, the judgment was reversed, on the ground of insufficiency of evidence against the Central Military Tract Company. In the meantime, this Company had been consolidated with the other, but that did not appear in the record. Suit was then commenced against the Burlington Road alone, and about a year ago was tried, and resulted in a verdict for nominal damages. This having been rendered under instructions which were afterwards considered by the Court erroneous, a new trial was granted, which commenced on Monday last, and has occupied the Court, Judge Manierre and a jury, nearly five days, with the result above stated. The argument was commenced yesterday morning and concluded to-day at noon. W. C. Goudy and C. B. Waite for plaintiffs. Walker, Van Arman and Dexter for defendants.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Mr. Augustus Martin, who has been in the debtor's department of the Cook County Jail for the last four month, was brought before Chief Justice Caton of the Superior Court at Ottawa, on Wednesday of this week, by a writ of *habeas corpus*. The question raised before the Court was as to the legality of Martin's imprisonment upon a *ca. sa.* in the case in which S. C. Pomeroy of this city was plaintiff. Judge Caton set the prisoner at liberty, giving an opinion, we understand, which is of great importance as touching the legality of imprisonment for debt under the constitution of Illinois.

We only mention here, two features that seem to us the most important in the decision.

1. It is not sufficient for a creditor or his lawyer to make a affidavit in which he simply states that the debtor has property and refuses to turn it out. He must specify what that property consists in.

2. It is not sufficient to make oath that the debtor refuses to turn out property with the intention to cheat and defraud his creditor. He must state in what the fraud consists, and allege facts by which it can be made an indictable offence.

THE SEWING MACHINE—HOWE'S PATENT—THE CASE.—The Howe Sewing Machine has, by such, has become an acknowledged part of the outfit of "every well regulated family." The only question remaining to be solved is which is the best. And just here "comparisons are odious" or nearly so, for there is more than one good machine, and each one several, any one of which, if in skillful hands, will win admiration. As with the planing machine, as with the reaper, so emphatically is it with the sewing machine.

In this debate facts speak louder than argument. The test of the sewing machine is its successful accomplishing equally well every variety of work. Now probably no person in Chicago has occasion to set stitches in greater variety of fabrics year by year than Mrs. Harvey at No. 79 South Clark street, whose Children's Clothing Emporium is the temple where the "nice mothers of good little boys and girls" as the story books say, go up to worship the garments of her creation. Through thick and thin silk, woolen, and cotton, her needles are never idle. Manifestly her choice would rest with a machine that best suited her work, and what else is here but *family sewing* at wholesale.

Howe's Sewing Machine is the oldest extant. Its inventor reaps a princely fortune annually by the sum paid him on the sale of every machine by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer. His own machine is the the one in use by Mrs. Harvey, and from its use she has been called to sell one and then the other, "just to friends" until Mr. J. M. Harvey at No. 79 South Clark street, as above, has become the agent for the sale of these admirable machines. The ladies, who all know Mrs. Harvey, will find it the easiest thing in the world to run and look at the "*Sack no Further*," and many of them will make the name by their own choice, prophetic.

It is a shuttle machine, makes a beautifully round even stitch, alike on both side, and runs at high speed, doing its work well, yet "making no noise about it." Another proof of its excellence is evidence of the same nature to that referred to above. Yesterday two superb full cased machines, at $115 each were received, and the same day both were sold. One of them was bought by a gentleman who has been responsible for the good looks of a greater number of well dressed men than any man in Chicago, and he bought one of the beautiful machines, pronouncing it "for all kinds of work the best machine in use," The *Howe Cylinder Machine* for leather stitching is creating a revolution among the boot makers, who vow it is the last best gift of St. Crispin.

We advise every body to look at the Howe Machine. Get Mrs. Harvey to display the endless variety of work it has done, and then judge for yourself. Very many—our word for it, will "*Sack no further*."

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Captain Samuel J. Hudson, an old resident of Chicago, has been for several years engaged in running various sailing craft upon the lakes. Last fall he wrote to his wife, who was on a visit to her brother, Benjamin Stewart, Esq., at East Albany, Wisconsin, requesting her to finish up her visit and return to this city by the 10th of December. That he was going to make one more trip with the schooner Telegraph, of which he was captain, and should be back by the time stated.

At the appointed time Mrs. Hudson came here, but did not meet her husband. It has been ascertained that he did not make the contemplated trip, as the vessel was paid off and laid up in this harbor, and the only trace that has been discovered of him is, that he was last seen in O'Reiliey's whiskey shop and dance house on North Water street, on the evening of Thanksgiving day, 24th of November.

It has been ascertained that at the time of his disappearance, Captain Hudson had between four and five hundred dollars with him. He was 39 years old, dark complexion, nearly black hair, sprinkled lightly with gray, blue eyes, whiskers all around his face, and was dressed when last seen, in a dark sack coat, and dark pantaloons. On one of his arms, imprinted with India ink, were the letters "S. W. S."—his wife's initials—and just under these two small hearts. Newspapers are requested to publish the circumstance of his disappearance, together with the description of his person and clothing, and invite any one having any knowledge of the matter, to address Jacob Behm, City Marshal, Chicago, Illinois.

John Brown Photographs.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—I have received a lot of photographs, and will distribute to subscribers on application at my office. I shall be in receipt of a further supply in a few days.

L. C. PAINE FREE, Treasurer.

Merry Christmas.

Before another issue of our paper Merry Christmas will have dawned upon our homes. The season brought its peculiar attractions to lend a charm to the occasion, a charm at least to those for whom there are no terrors in sharp biting cold, clear glittering ice for the skaters steel, and well trod snowy paths for the flying sleighs. To all who have bright home fires, high heaped with fuel, and plenty in basket and in store, this Monarch of the Holidays is all the merrier in a crystal setting, garbed in the full court attire of King Winter.

The seekers for "goodly gifts" were busy yesterday, and will be yet busier to-day. At Peugeot's Bazaar, at No. 40, nearly opposite the window where we write, the crowd swarmed yesterday well nigh as to an election poll. The store was full all day. They came and went, and gave plenty of signs that they did not go away empty handed.

At Bowen Brothers, 79 Lake street, case after case was being unloaded and unpacked in the rear of their store, and all day long lines of shoppers and gift lovers were engaged admiringly at the shrines of Parian and bronze and toys, wonderful and marvellous. The book stores were full. The book auctioneers were busy. A great crowd hung all day round Barnum's sales at 79 Lake street, finding much to admire that fire and water had spared in his late disaster.

The streets were alive and astir all day with sleighs and sleighing parties, and far into the night the sound of merry bells and cheerful voices rang on the cold clear air. How we envied them, in our sanctum, 'the bells and the belles," the happy fellows who were sleighing last evening.

At Metropolitan Hall, the Festival of the Home of the Friendless drew a crowd all day and throughout the evening. We wish all our readers a merry Christmas, and to enjoy it to the fullest extent, "Remember the Poor."

JOHN WRIGHT.—Nobody has made better provisions for the Holidays than John Wright, he of "ANDERSON'S," No. 83 Clark street. As special agent for the deities that preside over festive occasions, his great establishment is a perfect hive of festive "sweets." John Wright has just completed a cake as big as Plymouth Rock, though not so "heavy." The Pilgrim Fathers might have landed on it, and if they had there would have been no fragments of the landing place left, for posterity to pass about, and talk about. The cake weighs four hundred pounds, and is clear cake (John Wright's best—and just such, of his make, took the blue ribbon at the United States Fair.) It is being cut up for sale. Let no one cry "*Pace, Pace*," for there are pieces enough, and there will be a piece of that monster cake in each of hundreds of our Chicago homes.

BEAUTIFUL, VERY.—Those photographs taken in colors by Hesler, continue to attract very general attention. It is an honor to our city to possess an artist whose genius has achieved so splendid a triumph. We saw, a his gallery, yesterday, pictures of our fellor citizen Hon. F. C. Sherman and his lady, which for beauty and life-like reality far exceed anything of the kind we ever saw. We predict that this new discovery of Hesler will give him a world-wide celebrity.

SUNDRY MENTIONS.—The Gift Concert drawing came off last evening at Light Guard Hall. No. 1878 was the lucky number that drew the piano.... There was a dearth of news yesterday; our readers may notice it.... We shall delight our music-lovers with the intelligence that Mrs. Bostwick and her pupils give a Soiree at Metropolitan Hall, on Friday evening, Jan. 6th. It will be the musical festure of the season.... Prof. Wm. H. Schenck preaches his Farewell Discourse at Trinity to-morrow (Christmas Day).... The best Christmas or New Year's present is a policy of Life Insurance.... If you wish to buy Christmas presents at the best places, consult our advertising columns.... The Chicago Board of Trade "keep" Monday. So do the banks. So will everybody.... The Public Schools have entered upon their Holiday vacation. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to all ye little folks.... The book sale at D. B. Cooke's is drawing huge crowds.

"WHO IS THE MAN?"—Officer ASA WILLIAMS found a horse and open buggy "going it alone" at the corner of Clark and Washington street, last evening. The owner may find information as to the same at the Marshal's office.

MARRIED.

On the 23d inst., by Rev. Mr. Bartlett, MARTIN GREEN to MARY P. DAVIDSON, both of Chicago.

DIED.

December 21st, FRANK HARNEY, youngest son of D. H. and Mary A. Skinner, aged 8 years.

LOCAL MATTERS.

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done and at prices to suit the times.

$5,000 POUND, or Kentucky whisky of the date of 1844, at Stanion's model store, No. 198 South Clark street, in five-gallon packages, warranted pure, for the Holidays. We would say to our city readers, to call early this morning and procure one of those packages. dec24-2t

☞ The beautiful Dress Hats, Head Dresses, and Bertha Capes, that are so lassiely arranged by Wamsley & Houston, are very much in demand for holiday gifts. One of their rich cloaks would make a most acceptable gift to any lady. Before completing your purchases of presents call on these articles at 41 and 43 Clark street. dec24-3t

A MAN SUDDENLY MADE RICH.—One of our citizens was suddenly made rich a few days since by purchasing a can of Cook's large Randolph bitteres Oysters, at H. Jackson's (late McNasser's) 96 Dearborn street, in which was found a *pearl* of priceless value. Mr. Jackson is now daily receiving these choice Oysters and offers them to the public at 50 cents a can during the Holidays. de23-6t

☞ Be wise and dont spend your money foolishly, but save it to purchase your wife a Christmas present that will pay for itself in a few weeks, viz.: a neat and improved Kerosene Lamp, to be obtained only at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark street. de22-3t

☞ Singer's Sewing Machines for Christmas and New Years Presents at 66 Lake street. de20-1m

☞ Go to 103 Lake street for Roe Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, Silver Plated Goods, Rich Bohemian and China Vases, Parian figures, Motto Cups, Girandoles, Lamps and a great variety of other ornaments suitable for Christmas presents. For sale lower than in any other china store in this city, at the China Emporium of A. Jaeger & Co., 103 Lake street. de19-6t

☞ Those monster Kerosene Lamps which give the light of two gas burners or two Campbene Lamps, at one-fourth of the expense, will be hired out for evening parties, lighting balls, churches, etc., during the holidays. Apply at Lamp and Oil Emporium, 126 Clark st. de15-12t

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.—Also Machines for Tailoring and Leather Sewing, at 66 Lake street. See advertisement. de10-1m

☞ The best stock in the city of *Jewelry, Watches, Silverware, Fine Lamps, Bronzes, Coral, Enameled* and other sets, *Fancy Goods*, &c., imported and from our *own manufactory* of Newark, N. J., suitable for Christmas and New Years presents is at A. H. Miller & Bros., 126 Lake street, corner Clark.

Having made our purchases (*personally*) with the last ten days our stock, is of the latest and most elegant styles. Buyers are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. Remember our address corner of Lake and Clark streets. de19 2w

☞ WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines for a Christmas or New Year's Present, a very appropriate testimonial of a Father to his Daughter, a Son to his Mother, a Husband to his Wife, a Brother to his Sister, or a Church to its Pastor. This is a gift as durable as life—an economy of more intrinsic worth to the Ladies than its actual cost.

Sole Agency for Chicago, Gen'l Agt.
de6-6t 167 and 169 Lake street.

FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS.—All should remember that Seeley at 47 Clark street, has the largest, best, and most varied assortment of Candies of any Confectioner in town. Ladies, please make a note of it. nov24-1m

☞ See advertisement of Cornell & Co's two thread noiseless premium Sewing Machine and universal hemmer, No. 183 Lake street. se27-1y

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIPTER, Advertising Agent, 66 Dearborn st is authorized to receive Advertisements for this head all the Leading Papers of the North West. jal-1284-y

FOUND—On West Lake street, a LADIES' VICTORINE. Call and identify at 74 and 76 Fulton street. de24-2t

DONATION.—The friends of Rev. MOSES WILLIAMS are respectfully invited to attend at the Welsh Church, on Dearborn street, between Randolph and Lake, on the 27th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M., for a Donation Party. de24-2t

WANTED—Information of John H. Wood, an Englishman by birth. When last heard from, May 18th, 1855, gave his address as "care John Jones, Chicago." Any information will be gladly received by his brother, JOHN MACKAY, Box 978 Post Office, New York.

TO MERCHANTS—The advertiser feels confident of obtaining a permanent situation as Book-keeper, Accountant, &c., being a Lawyer of several years experience, he will also render professional services to his employer. Address per. office box 4540. de23-1w

THE SANCTUS—A Collection of songs set to the Worship of the Sanctuary, compiled by Edward Hamilton. The music in his volume are easy to sing, being written within the compass of ordinary voices and distinguished by a natural flow of Melody, combined with chords which are simple without meanness, and rich without redundancy. Price 75 cents. Per dozen $7.50.

Published by Oliver Ditson & Co.
de16 3t24-1t 277 Washington-st., Boston.

FUR GLOVE LOST.—While going from Clark street to Kinzie street, and thence to Wells street, on Tuesday, about one o'clock, lost a Fur Glove. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to GARDNER, DAVIDSON, 140 South Water st. de23-3t

WHERE IS JONAS B. KURTZ, last heard of him, he was in Madison county, Illinois. He is about twenty five years of age, medium size, broad shoulders, broad forehead, dark complexion, dark hair and eyes. Any information respecting his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his brothers, Western papers please copy. de22-3t

TO RENT—A House, and Furniture complete. The house is located in the South Division, north of Twelfth street; has a fine view of the Lake, and is in every respect a desirable residence. Will be rented on a bargain or exchanged for real estate. Apply to J. S. Gregory, 55 Clark street. de22-3t

WANTED—A medium sized Dwelling House either on Wabash or Michigan avenue, between Twelfth street and the river. Rent cash, and the house well taken care of. Address post office box 536, Chicago. de22-3t

AN EASTERN HOUSE, desirous of establishing a branch of their manufacturing business in this city, would confer with an energetic business man who would be willing to invest a few thousand dollars in the business, in this city, and take its management. Such a man will find this a profitable investment. References exchanged. Address N. E. PATTON Chicago P. O. de22-3t

WANTED.—A Young Lady wishes to obtain board in a private family where there are no other boarders. Address P. O. box 6107, stating terms, &c. de22-3t

FOR SALE.—Drug and Prescription Store for Sale. I offer at a sacrifice a First-Class Drug Store, now doing a good business, in the centre of the city. Terms easy. For particulars address as above. de22-3t THOMAS HALE.

CITY ORDERS.—City Orders received in payment for coal at the lowest rates. THOMAS HALE, de14 2t24-2t No. 3 North Wells street.

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

BURLEY & TYRRELL,

48 ..... LAKE STREET. 48

Offers to Purchasers Selections

FROM THE

LARGEST STOCK OF VASES,

OF ELEGANT AND UNIQUE PATTERNS,

Ever Before Offered in the City of Chicago.

NOTICE.—A Large Amount of Money is to be made by life ..... of a Secret which is manufacturing an article for which the whole country is paying from 100 to 300 per cent profit, and which is daily in demand, and thousands. A State, or part of same, can be had, by paying a small premium. Address JOHN MACKAY, Box 978 Post Office, New York.

The inventor requires capital to work his business, in the only reason this offer is made. A large return at a large per cent is expected.

Apply by letter to X X X, Chicago Post-Office, in real name and address. First class references given. de16-1t

REMOVAL.—A. Field has removed his Oyster Depot from 44 Clark st. to 74 Clark st., opposite Court House, where he will sell, during the holidays, his celebrated Ballimore oysters, cans per 100. de20-1t F. G. PETERSON & CO.

NO ENTERTAINMENT IS SO CHEAP AS READING, AND No Pleasure is so Lasting!

Persons who wish to present friends with something which will be fresh for a whole year, should remember the words of the distinguished Lacy Worthy Montague, and recollect that a present which lasts a year, is a present which will be prefered to one which gives pleasure only for a short time.

All parties who assent to these views will do well to note that DONALLY & CO., 75 Lake street, receive subscriptions for the ATLANTIC, HARPER, GODEY, and all the other standard and Dime Dollar Magazines, at Two, Three and Twenty-five Cents.

NOTICE.—As several imitations of our

ARCTUSINE

Have appeared, purchasers will notice that every bottle has the signature

"LYMAN, MONTREAL,"

blown in the glass and the cork sealed with the name "S. J. Lyman & Co." Montreal.

Purchasers will please ask for

Lyman's Arctusine or Canada Bear's Grease,

Which may be had at the following places in Chicago:

E. L. O'Hara, 39 West Randolph street corner Canal. Only Br'Shore, 203 Randolph street.
J. H. Reed & Co., 141 Lake street.
Hunter Brothers, 86 South Water street.
C. D. Palmer, corner of State and Washington street.

S. J. LYMAN & CO.
Montreal, Sept. 15th, 1859. no19-1m6 tu Ilcw

COME ONE! COME ALL!!!

IMMENSE SALE

—OF—

FINE BOOTS & SHOES AT COST!

At the Store formerly occupied by

C. E. Wiswall, 133 Lake Street.

LADIES' BUTTON D. S. WALKING BOOT AT COST.
do CONGRESS do do do AT COST.
do FINE DRESS GAITERS.....AT COST.
do WHITE SATIN SLIPPERS.....AT COST.
do do do GAITERS.....AT COST.
do FRENCH KID SLIPPERS.....AT COST.
MISSES GAITERS AND SLIPPERS.....AT COST.
CHILDREN'S do do do .....AT COST.
GENTS' BOOTS AND SLIPPERS.....AT COST.

THE ENTIRE STOCK

Will be Closed Out at Ruinous Prices.

S. REEVE,
Successor to C. E. Wiswall.
de23-2t

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,

WITH HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New York, 1853, and also THE ONLY MEDAL given for Iron Safes at the late Exhibition in London, World's Fair.

These Safes fires the most perfect security against Fire and Burglars of any Safes ever offered to the public.

Also, Herring's Patent Champion Vault Doors.

Will be paid to any person that can show that a Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in a fire. A. G. HERRING & CO., Manufacturers, 251 Broadway, New York.

C. L. HARMON & CO., Agents,
oct7m3m-dcm 158 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINE.

We are now prepared to furnish these Engines AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

HIGGINS, MOFAT & CO.,
de23-6tl 2m 229 Randolph street.

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have made extensive additions to our stock of

LADIES' FURS,

And have now on hand a splendid assortment of extra fine

Dark Mink Cloaks Capes, Half Capes,

VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES & MITTENS

ALSO—

Russian Sable, Hudson Bay Sable, Stone Martin, Baum Martin, Fitch, French Martin, and every description of low priced Furs.

Children's Goods in Great Variety.

GENTLEMEN'S FUR COATS, CAPS, MUFFLERS, AND GLOVES.

Wolf, Bear, Tiger Cat, Genet, Racoon and Buffalo Robes. Our prices are guaranteed to be the lowest, and will be found as low as the lowest.

BASSETT & HAMMOND,
de24-2t 181 Lake st., cor. Wells.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A CONsiderable cash capital, would like willing to join a responsible party in any business that will pay a fair profit on investment, or would like to purchase a small business. Address, stating what you have to offer, and where you can be seen, Box 1,000 Post Office, Chicago. de24-3t

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that we shall sell on FRIDAY, the 30th day of December, 1859, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., at the auction room of the undersigned, No. 69 South Water street, Chicago, Ill., all the Stock in Trade, Fixtures, Furniture, Oil, &c., belonging to the estate of Wm. Hall, deceased. At the same time and place we will sell the Good Will of the business. Terms cash. de23-3t REYNOLDS & MAGNUS.

New Advertisements.

THE "LITTLE EVA."

A Live Cooking Stove,

Is furnished with Russian Pipe and Elbow, Wash Boiler Tea Kettle, Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Dripping Pan, Pie or Biscuit Pan, Dipper, Griddle, Dockwaret Cake Pan, Iron Pot and

Stove Lifter, and will cause greater rejoicing among the

LITTLE FOLKS

than any present an intelligent "Santa Claus" could bring them. To be found only at

VAN SCHAACK'S HOUSE-KEEPERS EMPORIUM.

Together with a general assortment of

Stove, Range & Kitchen Utensils,

To which the attention of Housekeepers is invited.

And, also, to those Necessaries and Conveniences, viz:—

FOR COLD WEATHER	Slate Warmers,	SUNDRY ARTICLES	Fine Tea Trays,
	Coal Hods, Shovels,		Dust Pans, Brushes,
	Fancy Coal Hods,		Clothing Dryers,
	Garnished Iron Hods,		Patent Fish Covers,
	Hower Stands,		Clothes Pins,
	Tea Iron Stands,		Clothes Baskets,

Press & Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1859.

NO DODGING.

The Republican members of the House of Representatives may be assured that in this corner of the Union there is among the rank and file of the people no anxiety that they should make any concessions of principle for the purpose of a speedy organization of the body to which they belong. There is no reason why Mr. Sherman should be dropped by his friends, nor none why the threats of the Democracy should turn almost a majority of the House out of their prescribed course; hence ninety-one of every hundred members of the Republican party are earnest in their wishes that the contest should not be cut short by any anticipatory or disgraceful surrender on the part of those whom they have sent thither.

They believe that the threats of disunion are insincere, because they are cowardice; but were they impressed with danger to the further existence of the government, in consequence of the persistence of the opposition in doing that which the Constitution warrants, they are too manly to yield upon the compulsion that the Democracy have employed. The disunionists have thus far been the cause of the delay. To them is to be charged the excitement which prevails in all political circles —excitement this time unaccompanied by fear —and our Northwestern friends are quite willing that they should play out the hand that they have taken up. The members of Congress are of course the best judges of the policy to be pursued for the attainment of Mr. Sherman's success. They are upon the ground; they are as anxious as their constituents can be to defeat the disunionists; they are under a load of responsibility which makes them circumspect and intelligent; and upon their patriotism and judgment in this emergency those who have sent them to Washington are willing to rely. But they will permit us to expect them to stand fast to the end—if need be, to the bitter end. They may depend upon it that their constituents of the Republican faith, and by far the larger share of the honest and intelligent men of the Democracy, tired of this everlasting clatter about disunion, secession, and the like, —sick of the arrogance of the men who have carried plantation manners as well as plantation principles into the national legislature, disgusted with that Northern sycophancy which makes the preaching of treason by a Southern man an evidence of patriotism, and accounts Northern professions of loyalty only as filthy rags—wearied by a strife forced upon them by the increasing rapacity and lawlessness of the Propagandists—want this battle fought out on its merits, that the country may hereafter know and accept the principles upon which it is to be governed. For the future peace of all concerned, it is necessary that the relations of the North and South be definitely settled now. If the minority, really representing but a small fraction of the people of the Union, are, with blatant professions of devotion to popular sovereignty on their lips, to give law to the majority, and by threats and objurgations override all resistance to their will, let the fact be known. The defeat of Sharman by the dereliction of enough Republicans to give a triumph to his Democratic opponent, must be taken as a confession that the fact, for this Congress, at least, is established. But let every man stand fast, and we shall chronicle no such result.

CRITTENDEN.

The Honorable Mr. Crittenden has "heard suthin rumble." He has been defeated in his own State for a re-election to the Senate. Like Chicken-Little in the fable, he is sure the heavens are falling—"I saw it with my eyes, I "heard it with my ears, and a piece of it fell on "my tail." He runs off to Hen-Pen, (Erastus Brooks), and tells the dismal story; and gathering up all the poultry in the Union, they run madly into the same train of their heads as they troop into his cave and mat- themselves for himself — friends.

The "Union" is Mr. Crittenden's favorite ailing. When he came here last fall to see the fat cattle and steam plows in the National Fair, he harangued us about the Union. (The Kentucky election had just taken place—the rosea' had fallen on his coat tail.) He lectured us gravely on the error of our ways. The good people who came up hither to show their big apples and their patent mouse traps, who had never dreamed of dissolving the Union, who had never thought of disunion but with the utmost horror—listened with amazement. Was this the Nestor of the Senate, the last representative of the old regime, the companion of Jackson, Webster and Clay? He was, indeed, but the heavens had just fallen, and a piece had lodged on his venerable shirla.

Since Mr. Cass was provided with a good place in the Cabinet, we have had no such doleful prognosticator as Crittenden, whose fit has come on at the precise time he finds the country going on without him. When the Michigan granny found himself ousted from senatorial service, he fell into the saddest train of reflections it is possible to conceive. He attended all the railroad celebrations and all the public dinners in the Western country, groaning about the Union. He button-holed passengers on the cars, and cornered little knots of listeners on steamboats, pouring out his unvarying flood of jeremiads about the Union. But he never was so provided with office that he smoothed his wrinkled front, and took on the cheerful aspect of him who has got a good thing. His mantle has fallen on Crittenden. Like him, Crittenden has come to the end of his political days. He sees only blood and thunder in a future which is made up without a Crittenden.

A THREE-FOLD REPUTATION.

When a Western Douglas man does his private electioneering, his common method is to represent the Kansas-Nebraska bill as really, though not nominally, a free-soil measure, and to appeal to the free-soil sentiment, implanted in every man's heart, for its support. This, though not much in vogue among stump orators, and the sham Democratic newspapers, whose endorsement of it might do infinite damage in the South, is a very effective method. The Republicans are indebted to it for the loss of the legislative ticket in Illinois, for the defeat of Lincoln, and for the other party calamities which have happened since the Nebraska bill became a matter of discussion. The people have somehow failed to see how the "great principle" in the bill was neutralized by the Dred Scott decision, hence this free-soil dodge has been eminently successful. But like other Democratic dodges and arguments, it will not stand the touch of truth; the history of Kansas, not yet forgotten. The legal establishment of Slavery in New Mexico, in spite of the old Mexican prohibition; and the fight maintained by the Democracy of Nebraska against the abolition of the institution in that Territory, are so many evidences not only of the debauched state of the national conscience, but of the utter fallacy and worthlessness of the specious argument by which so many honest and well-meaning men have been deluded. Hereafter those Republicans and Britons misled by Democratic electioneerers, may plead with the stuff that has passed for gospel heretofore, they need only point to the Territories that we have named, and cite them as so many answers to the falsehood which is the staple of Democratic endeavor.

WASHINGTON EVENING.

One fact in relation to the late Mr. Shumpton Inving has not been mentioned by any of his eulogists, and as it is one that ought to have days when pensioners are offered for sale, to be known, since it is an additional claim of [illegible] to his own affection, to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen: He was a good Republican and voted for Fremont. But what no such a vote could be expected from him to whom we owe the most appreciative biography of the earliest Republican, George Washington, the Father of his Country?

A WISE BULLOCK.

One Bullock, a Democratic member of the Alabama Senate, is in favor of dissolving the Union instanter. Bullock is opposed to waiting until a Republican President shall have been inaugurated in 1861. Bullock is satisfied that the Democracy can no longer retain the control of the federal "government by any means known to the Constitution, or by any device of the Supreme Court—and that is enough for Bullock. Bullock believes that if the Union is not dissolved at once it cannot be done after the election of a Republican President; for quoth the sagacious Bullock, men and newspapers at the South would advocate giving him a fair trial, other men would desire to hold office under his administration, the government would be administered in accordance with the Constitution, and those who would be on the look-out for an "overt act," would find out in the cold a long time to but very little profit. These are his words: "If the "South should delay, and wait for an overt "act, venal papers and men would spring up "in the South within a short time to advocate "giving a fair trial to the Black Republican "Administration, and to hold office under it. "*The policy of the Administration would be to "give more offices to Southern than Northern men.* "It would be shrewd enough to work in such "a way as to keep the South divided, and pre- "vent Southern unity. *It would not commit "any overt act.*" We submit that Bullock has struck the horns of his dilemma into the very heart of the subject. A strong Republican party would spring up in the Southern States in the event of the election of a Republican President; the slavery question would be transferred from Congress to the Legislatures of the slave-holding States; and the slave-holding oligarchy, instead of being the ruling power in the nation, would very soon find itself unable to control the legislation of a solitary slave-holding State. Bullock is right. If the Union is not dissolved before March 1861, it will be arrant folly to talk of it afterwards. Bullock ought to be in Congress.

A WORTHY MAYOR.

That the rowdy city of Philadelphia, distinguished above all other cities in the Northern States for the hostility of its leading merchants and capitalists to the progress of the Anti-Slavery sentiment, should, at this juncture, have at the head of municipal affairs a Mayor who dared manfully and zealously to do his duty in suppressing a riot gotten up for the suppression of free speech, is a matter of general congratulation. We by no means endorse the radicalism of Mr. Geo. W. Curtis, whom the medical students and others of that city attempted to squelch, but we recognize his right anywhere under the American flag, to have his say about any matter that his inclination or sense of duty leads him to discuss, and we cannot too highly praise that courage and firmness in Mayor Henry, which preserved that right unimpaired. We are glad to say that, though not fully agreeing with the Republicans in their views of national affairs, the Mayor is a zealous opponent of the Federal Administration. From no supporter of the iniquitous policy and tyrannical dogmas of James Buchanan could so good an act be expected.

A DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT.

We do not know that John Mitchell, the patriot Hibernian whose ideas of the delivery of Ireland were limited to the throwing of vitriol upon his enemies, ever lectured in Philadelphia on his favorite art; but it is certain that the rowdies of that city have profited by the instructions which he was wont to give. During the progress of the riot there, a few days ago, for the suppression of an anti-slavery meeting, vitriol appeared to be the favorite weapon of Democrats engaged in that nefarious work. Bottles of this fluid were thrown into the crowd by the ruffians who do their Southern master's bidding, with what effect, we need not tell. The ladies present, and there were many of them, were the worst sufferers; some of them had their clothes destroyed and others [illegible] badly burned. This is what the Democracy mean when they call their opponents "Abolitionists" in figurative expression, which they have construed with fearful literalness. Hereafter they will be better understood.

BADLY FRIGHTENED!

The fear of the New York Union savers—fear, not of the dissolution of the Union, but of the overthrow of the Democratic party—is confessed by their nomination of Scott and Houston for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, in the contest of 1860. That, we take it, is a concession to popular sentiment in the North, which these rampant defenders of the dynasty of Slavery have not been long ready to make. That it is extorted from them now is an evidence of the near triumph of the Republican cause. The enemy is frightened, and that, for our side, is a victory half gained. Fall into rank, boys, the "irrepressible conflict" goes on!

Republicanism in "Egypt."

A Republican club was organized at Liberty, Marion County, Ill., on the 9th, for vigorous operation in the ensuing campaign. Messrs. John Gibson, Absolom Parrel, Absolom Switzer, James McCloer, John A. Dillon, I. T. Dillon, G. S. Hillery Gibson, of Songhold Prairie, were appointed a Republican Executive Committee of Town (4) known as the Mitchem precinct, to act under the instructions of the Executive Committee of Marion County.

For Governor.

The Aurora *Beacon* nominates Hon. William B. Plano, of Kane County for the Governor's place on the Republican ticket in 1860.

The Urbana *Union* nominates Hon. Leonard Swett of McLean County for the same position.

Proscriptive Meeting in Madison Co., Kentucky.

From the last number of the Kentucky *Messenger*, we learn that a second meeting of the citizens of Madison Co. was held Dec. 17th, at the Court House, to take action relative to Rev. John G. Fee, and other obnoxious citizens of that neighborhood. It was stated at the meeting that the names of some seven hundred persons had been obtained to a paper proposing the expulsion of those professing abolition sentiments. A committee was appointed to carry out this measure. We quote from the *Messenger*:

> The following resolutions were then offered by John C. Terrill, and adopted:
>
> *Resolved*, That the Committee which has been appointed by the meeting do within ten days from this time wait upon John G. Fee, Rogers, and others that the said Committee may think dangerous and dangerous to our institutions, our interests, and our public safety and tranquility, and inform them that they must quit this county and State, and that they must do so within the limits of this county, within ten days after the time of receiving said notice; and that said Committee are directed by this meeting to take such steps as they may deem right and proper in removing the said Fee, Rogers, &c., from the county, if they are found within its limits after the time specified has run out.
>
> *Resolved, further*, That the said Committee meet in this place on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to consult as to the manner of proceeding in carrying out the above resolutions.
>
> The meeting was addressed by Maj. S. Turner, Col. W. H. Carpenter, Thos. S. Brenton, and several others.
>
> On motion, the meeting then adjourned.
>
> JOHN C. TERRILL, Sec'y.
> J. J. MCCREARY, Chairman.
> December 17th, 1859.

Cassius M. Clay is also a citizen of Madison County. The Committee have doubtless heard quite as much of him as of Rev. J. G. Fee, but Odd-ney belongs to the "fighting persuasion," and will doubtless be let alone. The rats once appointed a committee to bell the cat.

Another Victim of the Northwestern R. R. Swindle.

The Janesville *Gazette* of the 22d says: A telegraph dispatch received yesterday, brings the sad tidings of the death of Mr. Bancal, one of the editors of the Food du Lac *Press*, who was injured at Belleville. All previous announcements had reported a steady progress towards recovery.

The Two Coppins.

(Correspondence of the Liverpool Gazette.)

What Literary Jewel Does Not Gain.

In a former communication I informed you that preparations were being made here to receive Cardinal Wiseman on his arrival. It was accordingly done on the early part of July last, and he began in name in from Springfield and vicinity. The crowd at the depot was large, and shortly after them was the brother of Coppin, and [illegible] to be in Canada, for whom I believe a reward is [illegible]. His looks thin and pale, and quite effeminate, but his eye expresses a determination not to be mistaken. Of course, as the body did not come, they were all disappointed, but express their determination to be in Rome to-morrow.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Annual Meeting of the Pomological and Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois —Second Days Proceedings.

(Special Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.)

CARBONDALE, (Egypt,) Dec. 22, 1859.

In my letter yesterday, I gave you the origin and success of the Pomological and Horticultural Society of Southern Illinois, with the first day's proceedings of the annual meeting. I now propose to give you the second day's proceedings, and in another letter such other information in regard to this benighted portion of the Sucker State as may seem of interest to your readers.

The modified condition of the weather since yesterday, with other causes, induced a much larger attendance on the second day's proceedings than on the first. There was also quite a large accession to the show of fruits and vegetables, from the same cause, although not enough in all to constitute an exhibition. Of the fruits, however, the few shown were of excellent variety and beautiful growth; and the same may be said of potatoes and beets. These constituted about the only things, horticultural or agricultural that were shown, with the exception of a few bottles of native wine, which were of excellent taste, as a committee appointed for that purpose will certainly testify; and we may say parenthetically that this was the most active and spirited committee that was called upon to give their special attention to special objects offered for premium or commendation at the exhibition. Their views were quickly given and commendably brief: "Plain good" was the report, and it was readily and cordially signed by all of the committee.

At ten o'clock the discussion of subjects reported by the Business Committee was renewed.

AFTER TREATMENT.

Mr. Dunlap said thorough culture of ground was the most necessary to produce the best of fruit. He knew a lot of peaches to fail prior to the trees, as it buries the roots too deep. Trees ought to be near the surface as possible. Grass checks their growth.

Mr. Kennicott said the great difficulty with old orchards was the lack of cultivation. One old orchard of 10 yokes if cleaned, would kill it. Deep plowing for cultivation produces the best effects. Seeding an orchard down to *hops* was as good as anything else that could be named. Dr. Warder would recommend the carrot. Much of any crops that require thorough cultivation. Corn is more thoroughly cultivated than most any other crop, and was, consequently, best, taking care not to plant inside of the range of the tree. Pruning is necessary the first year, if not as close as possible. (Give the limbs a spike shape. Does not like trimming up to a high head. A proper direction to the branches should be given the first year. Thin out and shorten the year the first year.

The discussion was here interrupted by a visit from the schools of the town. The scholars were addressed very appropriately by Dr. Warden and M. L. Dunlap, after which the meeting adjourned for a renewal of the discussion in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the meeting was held in the Church, and the discussion was upon the report of a comittee appointed to recommend the best classes of appies for cultivation in Southern Illinois. The first recommended was the

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.—After considerable discussion, in which B. G. Roots, Dr. Warder, M. L. Dunlap, and J. M. Hunter took part, this apple was recommended as first-best.

WINE SAP.—After discussion was recommended as one of the most profitable winter apples for general cultivation.

ROSE GENETIN.—This apple was voted as valuable for cultivation in Central Illinois, and highly valuable to Egypt.

Here a discussion arose as to what constituted Egypt. One gentleman contended that Egypt took in all who were willing to consider themselves Egyptians. Another claimed the line of the Great Western Railroad extending across the State from Danville to Quincy. Still another insisted that the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was the true line. While a majority of those present seemed to think the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was the Mason and Dixon which divided the State, and that all south of that road were Egyptians; and we suppose this line must be hereafter accepted as the true one, it being so determined by the Egyptians themselves in council.]

MILAM.—Suitable for this locality, but must eventually give way to other and better productions.

HARDY RUSSETS.—Were new to this locality, but recommended for future trial.

LITTLE ROMANITE.—A good article and will sell. Excellent for cider. Recommended for cultivation.

PRYOR'S RED.—Was approved and recommended.

RED JUNE.—Accepted for general cultivation.

EARLY HARVEST.—Accepted.

RED ANTAKEAN.—Highly commended and recommended for trial.

ROMS BEAUTY.—Recommended for trial.

LIMBER TWIG.—Recommended for cultivation in Southern Illinois.

BUCKINGHAM and FALL QUEEN both of the same species—Were recommended for trial.

NORTHERN SPY.—Discussed and passed over.

RAMBO.—Recommended for cultivation in Southern Illinois.

Several other species were named and discussed, but not voted upon.

In the evening, the Society was addressed by Charles Kennicott, of Marion County; Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, and others, and then adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday of May next.

The discussion throughout the sessions of the Society, the briefest possible synopsis of which we have given, displayed a familiarity and perfect acquaintance with the subjects discussed, not exceeded by any other like body of men we ever saw. This may be readily inferred from the character and reputation of the men who took part in it.

Previous to the opening of the discussion in the afternoon, the following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS OF THE POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FOR 1860.

President—James M. Hunter, Ashley, Washington Co.

Vice Presidents—Samuel R. Chantler, Butler'sville, St. Clair Co.; Dr. S. S. Condon, Jonesboro, Union Co.; Dr. Jas. Rowland, Carbondale, Marion Co.; Dr. L. Yates, Alton, Madison Co.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles Kennicott, Sandoval, Marion Co.

Recording Sec'y—M. C. Weaver, South Pass, Clinton Co.

Treasurer—B. G. Roots, Tamoca, Perry Co.

I will send you one more letter from this region, embodying facts in regard to the financial and social and political condition of "Egypt," and then "dry up."

VAN.

THE KIDNAPPING BUSINESS.

The Richview Rescue Case.

[From the (Central's) Egyptian Republic.]

RICHVIEW, Washington Co., Ill., Dec. 19, 1859.

MR. EDITOR:—As a citizen of this place, and one, too, who most assuredly has its welfare at heart and wishes it to increase in importance with the beautiful surrounding country, I feel called upon to notice an article which appeared in a late issue of the Nashville *Democrat*, headed "Negro Rescue at Richview."

Mr. Vance says: "As we are told the negro was arrested and taken before Geo. T. Hoke, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, who decided that he had no authority to either release or commit him to prison, but recommended that he be sent up to this place to be dealt with as the authorities here might see proper. In accordance with this suggestion, the parties who made the arrest, accompanied and assisted by Esquire Hoke, placed the negro in the hack, then about starting for here." This is not true. Esquire Hoke decided that he had no authority to commit him, and released him. That is, told him that he was *free to go, and did not make any* suggestions in connection with his decision, as Mr. Vance would like to make it appear. It is not paying Esquire Hoke a very great compliment. As if Mr. Hoke did not have as much authority as any other magistrate.

But to return; when the court had passed its decision, the notorious Negro Catchers sneaked of to their homes, none the richer for having arrested a poor dispertted negro. And the excitement, as it were, died away, and all was peace and harmony and would have remained so, had it not been for a few, and but few, parsthetically that this was the most active and spirited committee that was called upon to give their special attention to special objects offered for premium or commendation at the exhibition. Their views were quickly given and commendably brief: "Plain good" was the report, and it was readily and cordially signed by all of the committee.

At ten o'clock the discussion of subjects reported by the Business Committee was renewed.

AFTER TREATMENT.

Mr. Dunlap said thorough culture of ground was the most necessary to produce the best of fruit. He knew a lot of peaches to fail prior to the trees, as it buries the roots too deep. Trees ought to be near the surface as possible. Grass checks their growth.

Mr. Kennicott said the great difficulty with old orchards was the lack of cultivation. One old orchard of 10 yokes if cleaned, would kill it. Deep plowing for cultivation produces the best effects. Seeding an orchard down to *hops* was as good as anything else that could be named. Dr. Warder would recommend the carrot. Much of any crops that require thorough cultivation. Corn is more thoroughly cultivated than most any other crop, and was, consequently, best, taking care not to plant inside of the range of the tree. Pruning is necessary the first year, if not as close as possible. (Give the limbs a spike shape. Does not like trimming up to a high head. A proper direction to the branches should be given the first year. Thin out and shorten the year the first year.

The discussion was here interrupted by a visit from the schools of the town. The scholars were addressed very appropriately by Dr. Warden and M. L. Dunlap, after which the meeting adjourned for a renewal of the discussion in the afternoon.

In the afternoon the meeting was held in the Church, and the discussion was upon the report of a comittee appointed to recommend the best classes of appies for cultivation in Southern Illinois. The first recommended was the

NEWTOWN PIPPIN.—After considerable discussion, in which B. G. Roots, Dr. Warder, M. L. Dunlap, and J. M. Hunter took part, this apple was recommended as first-best.

WINE SAP.—After discussion was recommended as one of the most profitable winter apples for general cultivation.

ROSE GENETIN.—This apple was voted as valuable for cultivation in Central Illinois, and highly valuable to Egypt.

Here a discussion arose as to what constituted Egypt. One gentleman contended that Egypt took in all who were willing to consider themselves Egyptians. Another claimed the line of the Great Western Railroad extending across the State from Danville to Quincy. Still another insisted that the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad was the true line. While a majority of those present seemed to think the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad was the Mason and Dixon which divided the State, and that all south of that road were Egyptians; and we suppose this line must be hereafter accepted as the true one, it being so determined by the Egyptians themselves in council.]

MILAM.—Suitable for this locality, but must eventually give way to other and better productions.

HARDY RUSSETS.—Were new to this locality, but recommended for future trial.

LITTLE ROMANITE.—A good article and will sell. Excellent for cider. Recommended for cultivation.

PRYOR'S RED.—Was approved and recommended.

RED JUNE.—Accepted for general cultivation.

EARLY HARVEST.—Accepted.

RED ANTAKEAN.—Highly commended and recommended for trial.

ROMS BEAUTY.—Recommended for trial.

LIMBER TWIG.—Recommended for cultivation in Southern Illinois.

BUCKINGHAM and FALL QUEEN both of the same species—Were recommended for trial.

NORTHERN SPY.—Discussed and passed over.

RAMBO.—Recommended for cultivation in Southern Illinois.

Several other species were named and discussed, but not voted upon.

In the evening, the Society was addressed by Charles Kennicott, of Marion County; Dr. Warder, of Cincinnati, and others, and then adjourned to meet again on the second Tuesday of May next.

The discussion throughout the sessions of the Society, the briefest possible synopsis of which we have given, displayed a familiarity and perfect acquaintance with the subjects discussed, not exceeded by any other like body of men we ever saw. This may be readily inferred from the character and reputation of the men who took part in it.

Previous to the opening of the discussion in the afternoon, the following list of officers was elected for the ensuing year.

OFFICERS OF THE POMOLOGICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS FOR 1860.

President—James M. Hunter, Ashley, Washington Co.

Vice Presidents—Samuel R. Chantler, Butler'sville, St. Clair Co.; Dr. S. S. Condon, Jonesboro, Union Co.; Dr. Jas. Rowland, Carbondale, Marion Co.; Dr. L. Yates, Alton, Madison Co.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles Kennicott, Sandoval, Marion Co.

Recording Sec'y—M. C. Weaver, South Pass, Clinton Co.

Treasurer—B. G. Roots, Tamoca, Perry Co.

I will send you one more letter from this region, embodying facts in regard to the financial and social and political condition of "Egypt," and then "dry up."

VAN.

Sectionalism in the Senate.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The Senate of the United States is a body consisting of sixty-six members, who represent thirty-three equal and independent states. Of these states eighteen are free states, and fifteen are slave states. The free states have a white population of over thirteen million, and the slave states a white population of about six millions. In the free states the electors amount to three million, in the slave states to a little over one million.

Now in the constitution of the Senate, according to all principles of equality and justice, the free states ought to have a preponderance proportional to their superiority in number and power. Of the twenty-two committees to which the legislative business is distributed, they ought to have the chairmanship, and a majority of members of at least thirteen of them. But let us look at the arrangement of the committees as it has just been made by the Senate:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Mitchell, Fitch and Crittenden.

On Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Pearce, Gwin, Bright and Hammond.

On Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Bigler, Toombs, Clingman and Sanisbury.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson of Arkansas, Chesnut and Lane.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, Slidell, Hammond and Nicholson.

On Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Pugh, Benjamin, Green and Powell.

On Post Office—Messrs. Yulee, Gwin, Rice, Bright and Hemphill.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Lane, Pugh and Bragg.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Pugh, Benjamin, Bright and Hemphill.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Fitch, Rice and Bragg.

On Patents—Messrs. Thomson, Clay, Sanisbury and Powell.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Mitchell, Toombs, Crittenden and Nicholson.

On Claims—Messrs. Iverson, Mallory and Bragg.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson of Tennessee, Yulee and Kennedy.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Bigler, Benjamin, Pugh and Hemphill.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Bright, Davis and Kennedy.

On Territories—Messrs. Green, Douglas, Sebastian, Fitzpatrick and Hunter.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Brown, Fitch, Rice and Hemphill.

On Printing—Messrs. Fitch and Davis.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Iverson and Bigler.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Wade and Sanisbury.

On the Library—Messrs. Pearce and Bayard.

Here are twenty-two committees, of which the chairmanship of seven is given to the slaveholding members, and the chairmanship of the six others to members who side with them in politics. Not a single committee of any importance is assigned to the Free States, either in the chairmanship or in the majority of its members. The Republicans, who have twenty-five representatives in the House, and probably more than one-third of the whole body, are allowed two members on each committee of seven. Could anything be more sectional than this?

The slave States have fewer people, fewer votes, fewer representatives in the Free States, and yet they take a majority of the committees. In the foreign relations of the government, those questions of peace and war, equity and commerce, in which the great cities of the North, and its vast producing and manufacturing classes, are so deeply interested, the business is initiated and controlled by Mr. Mason, of Virginia. For its financial policy, the Senate looks to Mr. Hunter, of Virginia. Commerce is committed to Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. Military Affairs to Mr. Davis of Mississippi; Naval Affairs to Mr. Mallory, of Maryland; and so on with all the other committees of mark.

The Western Fur Trade.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

So far back as 1822, the fur trade in Fort Wayne was estimated as worth about $100,000. In 1830 it had increased to the sum of $250,000, and from 1840 to 1854, it was estimated that at this point there would not be less than half a million of dollars distributed yearly throughout this and adjoining territory. From this date, however, its gradual decline may be dated.

Fort Wayne has continued to be the headquarters in this business for a large portion of the Western country. During 1848 we were assured that one house alone paid out over one hundred thousand dollars, very little of which was for furs collected in this market.

Of course, as the country becomes settled, all kinds of game gradually decrease. The hunter's occupation will soon be gone. The fur trade yet, however, forms an important item in our business, and during the past year about *eighty thousand dollars'* worth of furs have been collected in this locality.

There has been a great reduction in the price of the article within the past twelve months, and the demand for skunk skins which last year was so great as to raise the value to a dollar each, has this year been a drug on a dull market. The following merchants are engaged in this branch of business: Robt. Filson, H. Sharp, Samuel Linn, Hill & Orbison, M. J. Mills & Co.—*Republican*, 20th.

ST. LAUL, MINN.

As the season has arrived in which the sale of furs attracts considerable attention we give the current market rates of the different varieties in our quotations. We derive our information in regard to the prin of furs from respectable dealers, and consider it entirely reliable:

NO. 1 PRIME FURS AND SKINS.

Bear	$4.00@5.00	Fisher	$7.00@8.00
Deer	2.00 2.00	Lynx	1.00 1.75
Otter	5.00 6.00	Coon	0.50 0.50
Beaver	1.00	Rats	0.04 0.06
Cross Fox	2.00 3.00	Wolf, Prairie	0.75 1.00
Red Fox	0.75 1.25	Wolf, Timber	1.00
Black Cat	1.50 2.00	Do Cub	0.50
Marten	1.00 2.00		

—*Pioneer*, 18th.

Gone Back.

Thurlow Weed writes his paper from Washington City as follows:

It is true, as reported, that Senator Douglas has "caved." He goes back, however, without the true men who stood by him in defending the flight to the last Congress. His desertion is felt keenly by the Administration Democrats of Pennsylvania, and by the friends of Broderick, McKibbin, Scott, Weller, and Walker, of Texas, and the other his election, for a cause which Judge Douglas took up, and has I id down, as more pain and shame than glory. Like as did Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, the Illinois Senator goes back to be strangled. Their heads will go into a bag and into the river, just as go the heads of rebel Pachas who displease the Sultan. There are no men more truly and firmly fixed in their opposition to the Democracy, now that Douglas has gone over, than Hickman and Schwartz, and Colonel Forney, with their twenty thousand Democratic friends in Pennsylvania. Indeed, Douglas, who carried Buchanan through Pennsylvania on their shoulders in 1856, will now help to swell the majorities in that State mountain high against the Charleston nominee.

That Mr. Sherman will be Speaker when a choice is effected, no one doubts; and that Col. Forney will be Clerk, though even more strenuous efforts to defeat him will be made, I both hope and believe. For Sergeant-at-Arms our friends intend to vote for Mr. Hoffman, of Maryland, who lost his election for opposing the "Lecompton" and "English" swindles. This is manifestly just and right.

An Old Abolitionist.

During the progress of the Anti-Slavery Fair in Philadelphia, a few days ago, Thomas Garrett, of Wilmington, Del., a distinguished friend of the colored race, made some remarkable statements. He related a recent experience of his, about forty miles below Wilmington, where he found a slave, fearfully mutilated, almost starved, half frozen to death, lying in the woods, with scarcely any clothing upon him. His back was covered with scars. This, he said, was the work of his master. He had suffered so for fifteen years. He said he would rather be sold into Georgia than go back to his master. Mr. Garrett thought he could do better than to go to the lecture advertised to be delivered in Wilmington by Mr. George W. Curtis. He became a sort of priest, and put the negro in the direction of liberty. He had for fifteen years been engaged in the emancipation of slaves. In response to a question, he stated that, in all, he had rescued *three hundred and forty-five* slaves from bondage. He made it a point always to tell about this work, when he was asked.

A Southern Opinion.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Times.]

The talk about disunion is all bosh! It means, and is intended to mean, "vote with the Democracy." We have heard the cry before, and we expect to hear it in every key from now to the election. The song will run after this fashion: "The only way to save the Union is to vote for a Democrat. The man who is not in the "Union of the Whigs for the sake of the Union," but circumstances alter cases. The case being altered, alters the case. The cry by special and authoritative decree will be, "Union of Whigs and Democrats (in the South) for the sake of Democracy." All the efforts of the Democratic leaders just now are tending and intended simply to result in crushing out or cajoling or killing off the Southern Opposition. The disunion which they meditate is a disunion of the Opposition elements of the nation against the tyrannical and wicked party which rules and ruins the party. This party is favored in Virginia, especially just now. It has its object, and that object simply is to enlist into the ranks of the Democracy credulous and sinuous Whigs —Whigs who, really patriotic and unsuspicious, are easily led into the Democratic snares. How long will they be guided by their eyes wide open? How long will they be caught in the traps set in their own sight?

A Pair of Hits.

Governor Corwin said a good thing the other day, when breakfasting at Brown's. The conversation turned upon the nomination of General Scott at the Union meeting in New York. In reply to the question how it would be received, a member from Alabama replied, that the South would regard Scott's nomination as little worse than Seward's. Corwin promptly replied, "I think so, too; *he is a Sybilline man.*"

It was greatly edified on hearing "Ind." Stevens' justification of his vote for Gilmer, on Friday last, for Speaker. A friend rushed up to him, in breathless haste, just as the vote was about being announced by the Clerk, and while Mr. S. had yet time to change his vote, and exclaimed, "Why, Mr. Stevens! Voting for Gilmer—the largest slaveholder in the House! He owns over a hundred negroes!" "Certainly—certainly," dryly replied Mr. S., "he is just the man for me. You don't suppose I would vote for a man having just one d——d old spavined nigger, do you?"

A Red-Dog Money Excitement.

We understand that a large amount of Cook & Sargent's Florence paper has lately been paid out to the laborers on the railroad, west of Iowa City. We understand that great indignation is felt among the laborers and violence is threatened if satisfaction is not made. One of the contractors visited Davenport this week and threatened to bring his men and tear down Cook & Sargent's office and destroy the paper in their hands would speedily be redeemed with good money. This demand had the desired effect, and the paper was given to the laborers should lose nothing by the operation. "Florence" is their possession.—*Muscatine Journal*, 21st.

—The Virginia Senate has ordered a bill to be engrossed for a third reading, to pay Andrew Hunter, Esq., $1,500 for prosecuting the Harper's Ferry insurgents.

Contract for the Construction of the Illinois Southern R. R.

[From the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Register.]

1. The Messrs. Stanton agree to construct the Illinois Southern Railroad from Vincennes or some other point on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad to Mound City, a distance of about one hundred and fifty miles, on or near the surveyed line, grade the road-bed, furnish and lay down the cross-ties, build all bridges, culverts, causeways, &c., furnish and lay down the iron, provide sufficient rolling stock, such as locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars and tenders, to accommodate a gross business of at least one million of dollars per annum,—for the sum of thirty thousand dollars per mile. One third of the road, to wit, fifty miles, to be completed in eighteen months from the time of signing the contract; one-third more, fifty miles, within thirty months, and the whole road to be finally completed and delivered up to the Company in three years from the time above mentioned; the work to be done under the control of and to the satisfaction of the President and Directors of the Company.

* * * * * * *

5. The Company agree to allow the Contractors to exercise and enjoy so much of their legal franchises as may be necessary for the construction and running of the road; and to furnish the contractors the right of way, free of charge. Also, to pay said contractors for building and equipping the road, $30,000 per mile, as follows: In County Corporation and Land bonds at par, to the amount of at least $900,000; and more if more can be procured; and all the private and corporate subscriptions obtained either in money or in lands. Messrs. Stanton to have the privilege of obtaining subscriptions and donations to the road—accounting to the Company for the same, less 5 per cent. for procuring and collecting. For the residue or remainder due the contractors according to the terms of contract, the Company are to issue bonds secured by mortgage on the road bed—said bonds to run not exceeding 30 years, and to draw interest at 8 per cent. per annum.

9. As a further compensation for building and equipping the road, and paying the interest on the Company's bonds as before mentioned, the Messrs. Stanton are to have the control and right to use and occupy the road, rolling stock and other appendages, with all the profits, issues and immunities thereof, for the period of three years from the date of the contract, at the expiration of which time, the contractors agree to deliver up to the Company, the road and everything appertaining and thereto.

Two Elopements in one Family on the Same Night.

In our last issue we noticed the fact that a young couple from Fayette County Kentucky, arrived on the Burnet House Tuesday night, and were married by the Rev. Isaac Tuttle. The young man being greatly alarmed lest his father, who lives in Kentucky, should be on the train on the railway between this city and Cynthiana, was in close pursuit, and might arrive in time to bear him and his bride back. This is the sequel to the story, which was developed a few hours later, is as follows:

While the young couple were receiving the congratulations of those who had witnessed the ceremony at the Burnet, a similar tragedy, or comedy—whichever the reader please—was being enacted at the Spencer House. The young man had no mistaken when he thought he saw his father on the road, for the old rascal, who, it seems, was in the same humor with his son, had actually eloped with a young widow of his neighborhood, and came to this city on the same errand, and on the same train. They escaped recognition by taking, as it happened, different cars, and stopping at different hotels.

When the young man learned how matters stood, accompanied by his bride, he repaired to the Spencer House, and sending his name up to the old gentleman, who little suspected that his hopeful offspring was in the city, much less married, he came down unattended, when the following conversation took place:

Old Gentleman.—"Well, sir; what are you doing here?"

Young Gentleman.—"I learned, last evening, that you were about to elope with widow ——, and have followed you to the city to see if it could be possible that you would do such a thing."

O. G.—"That's very considerate in you, young man, (spoken somewhat tartly), but is it any particular business of yours what I do?"

Y. G.—"O, no; but the example, the"—

O. G.—"Zounds! sir; do you come here to teach me propriety? Don't you suppose I know what's right and wrong?"

Y. G.—"Certainly you do, or should; but what would you say if I were to do as you have done?"

O. G.—"Say? Why, I would say you had more sense than I ever gave you credit for possessing."

Y.

Press & Tribune.

Special Notices.

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—For the Self for pretty Nell. All the household's pride, Ailse and they are, of worms the prey, Although with thrift they physic, Worm killer, recovery and panacea The best and only sure relief in diseases of the stomach and bowels. Prepared from the choicest of vegetable materials. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, Chicago. def-1m

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral SYRUP, standing in the first rank of the profession. Dr. McClintock has put up this medicine to the world under the guaranty of its high reputation, as a means of certain, immediate and permanent relief in diseases of the throat and lungs, after all other remedies. Price $1.00. For sale by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. def-1m

☞ Dr. Bell's Opinion of Dr. Hostetter's Bitters'.—Spoon Creek, Ill., April 14th, 1859.—Some months since, while recovering from an attack of Remittent Fever, I was requested by Hostetter's Bitters to state confidentially my opinion of the excellence of its curative powers in the treatment of convalescents from fever. It is but simple justice to say that it restored the powers of my digestive organs, and at the same time kept my bowels regular. I have no hesitancy in saying that, hitherto, in calling it in my practice, it has, in every case where I have ordered it, acted like a charm. In these speaking freely of it, I do so from pure patient medicine, an article it by no means claims to be.

SANFORD BELL, M. D.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally, everywhere. dr14nov59

☞ The Silver Threads which Time introduces into the Hair, prevents thousands of gentlemen from wearing whiskers as I recommend; and yet, in the MYSTIC CHEMICAL DYE would render every fibre as

DARK AS NIGHT,

and subtract lawsuit from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its immediate properties. Ladies whose hair is so materially depends upon the color of their "watch of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE.

☞ Sold everywhere and applied by all Hair Dressers. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. dct4dec1m

☞ Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, by increasing the quantity of life and vigor in every part of the system, enable nature to make incredible efforts for the expulsion of disease before organic distruction begins. It is thus that in a very short space of time they cure colds, coughs, rheumatism, fabulous, pains in the stomach, cholics, and various disorders of the digestive organs.

But their superior excellence is in affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, and nervous system, of so protracted a character as usually to baffle the skill of regular physicians.

For sale by Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, 335 Broadway, New York, and by all druggists. oct26-1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oberwaldt (late manager at Ballstaedt's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dyeing Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine those curious productions of art. No charge will be exacted, the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. def-1y

☞ Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchants' Bank of Macon, Georgia are by the provisions of its Charter, made personally liable for its losses. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Medicines, &c.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

Never Debilitates.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established favorite with the people. KNOWN AND proved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, and no one who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous testimonials in our possession, duly authenticated certificates in my possession can attest.

The dose must be adapted to the force and habit of the individual taking it, and must be used steadily and perseveringly to get gently on the Bowels

Let the Liver be Regulated, Judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Fever, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nervousness, Nervous Debility, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weakness, and all diseases that can be used successfully as is used in similar cases, and to which it will cure SICK HEADACHE. In all cases of Fever, Ague, &c., the bowels can be relied on, if the Liver is kept healthy, by the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at the commencement of attack.

All who are using it are giving testimony in its favor.

☞ Miss Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

Sanford's Family Cathartic Pills, COMPOUNDED FROM PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GELATINE CASES. ARE THE BEST PILL KEEP IN ANY CLIMATE.

The Family Cathartic Pill is a gentle but sure Cathartic when the proportions used in its practice more than twenty Pills.

The constantly increasing demand for this valuable medicine, who have long used the PILLS and the infallible Liver Invigorator, all express in regard to their merits, that they are the best and purest Cathartic Pills they have ever used, and prefer them with the reach of all.

The Profession well know the value of such an article in their hands, and will readily appreciate its merits when compelled to prescribe for

DARK AS NIGHT,

and subtract lawsuit from the apparent age of the individual. The triumphant result of

DR. CHILTON'S ANALYSIS

proves this dye to be as wholesome for the hair as it is wonderful for its immediate properties. Ladies whose hair is so materially depends upon the color of their "watch of hair," will find this an article that they can SAFELY USE.

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The Sacred Poems of N. Parker Willis. Illustrated with 60 engravings, in the finest style of art. Morocco, $5. Morocco extra, $6.

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A splendid edition in tinted paper, large 8vo. Illustrated in fine style by J. J. Grandville. Morocco antique, $7.50.

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A Gallery of Distinguished English and American Female Poets, richly illustrated with one hundred steel engravings, chiefly from original designs from eminent artists. Full morocco, $12.

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Personal Intelligence.

Hon. John A. Gilmer, the standard bearer of the South Americans in Congress, is a North Carolinian. He lives in Greensboro, is a lawyer, and was a State Senator for ten years previous to his election to Congress in 1857.

—Ex-President Pierce left Boston on Thursday afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Pierce, en route for New York, where, early in January, they embark for Nassau, the capital of New Providence, one of the group of the Bahama Islands.

—The Annapolis (Md.) *Gazette* announces that since undergoing the operation of lithotomy Gov. Hick's health has steadily continued to improve. He is now out of all danger, and will in a short time, we trust, be perfectly restored.

—The widow of the famous Morgan, of anti-Masonic notoriety, is now a resident of the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn. The *Appeal* of that city says:—"She has been connected with Leah Orphan Asylum since her advent here, and her labors in behalf of the poor and unfortunate will not soon be forgotten by the recipients of her favors."

—Some six years ago, says the Baltimore *Patriot*, Martin F. Conway was Reading Clerk in the First Branch of the City Council of this city, and Wm. H. H. Turner was a member from the Eighth Ward, and they were both candidates for the Clerkship of the City Circuit Court; which was just then established under the new constitution. They went before the Democracy in a day-light vote, when Mr. Turner received a majority, and of course the nomination and election. Shortly after this defeat Mr. Conway migrated to Kansas, and soon became a warm Republican, and a strong advocate for that party as he had been here as a Democrat. This week Mr. Turner loses his office as Clerk, and Mr. Conway comes to Baltimore on his way to Washington, a representative of the Republican party in Congress.

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The company have tested their Watches in many instances, by actual daily noting, and the result of this test has been that they have exhibited a rate equal in regularity to the best Marine Chronometer. The following certificates are from gentlemen who have carried their Watches with them in their daily avocations, and are, therefore, reliable indications of what may be expected from the American Watch when in ordinary active use:

[*Letter from Paul Murphy, the Celebrated Chess Player.*]

New York, October 12th, 1859.

MR. H. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Company.

DEAR SIR:—The American watch No. 9240, presented me by the New York Chess Club, has proved to be a most reliable and accurate time-keeper—almost unnecessarily so for ordinary purposes. It is now nearly five months since it left the factory, and during that period I've lost its variation from the standard time has been during that period but little a minute. The following is a record of its performance. It was set June 3d correctly.

June 15, fast 4 seconds.		Aug. 15, fast 18 seconds.	
July 1, " 4 "		Sept. 1, " 21 "	
" 15, " 4 "		" 15, " 21 "	
Aug. 1, " 16 "		Oct. 1, " 21 "	

I give you permission to make such use of this statement as you may think proper. I am, with respect, truly yours,

PAUL MURPHY.

Boston, September 27th, 1859.

MR. H. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—It gives me great pleasure to comply with your request for a report of the performance of the American Watch I purchased of you Dec. 14, 1858. It was set on that day, and the variation from true time in the 76th of February, 1'59, when I let it run down, was ten seconds fast. From that time to the present it has run with nearly perfect uniformity, during the eight months, varied more than two seconds, and this with unusonnonly rough usage. I can commend your manufacture in the highest terms.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. CLAPP,

Firm of Clapp, Fuller & Browne, Bankers, Boston.

[The following is from Mr. Porter, the well-known Marine Chronometer maker of Boston.]

Boston, September 29th, 1859.

MR. H. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I have sold during the last year a considerable number of the watches of your manufacture, and am happy to say that all of them, without exception, have fulfilled my guaranty, and have given satisfaction to the purchasers. GEORGE E. PORTER.

Wilkes Bldg., South Carolina, Oct. 20th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—The three Watches of your manufacture which I purchased to be used on my plantation, have proved to be the most correct time keepers I have ever known. I gave my head servant, my head carpenter, and my head engineer each, one of them; and since they have had charge of them, have not had occasion to set one. Execution has moved like clock-work, in consequence of the extreme accuracy and regularity with which these watches perform. Truly yours,

LEWIS MORRIS.

Boston, August 30th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—The "Waltham" which I purchased some six months since, has given entire satisfaction. Its time has been fully equal to a "Firchaus," which I owned more than a year.

Truly yours,

ALBERT METCALF,

25 Franklin street.

Book Room, 339 Mulberry street,

New York, Oct. 3d, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I take great pleasure in being able to certify that for the last six months I have carried a watch from the manufactory of the American Watch Company, and that it has given perfect satisfaction as a time-keeper. Judging from the one I have, I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when watches made in the United States will supersede all others. JAMES PLOT, D.D.

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in stating that the American watch I have of your manufacture, performs to my perfect satisfaction, running regularly at the rate of thirty seconds faster per month. Capt. GORHAM H. BASSETT.

Boston, Aug. 9th, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—The watch I bought of you—one of your adjusted Chron. Bal. movement—gives me entire satisfaction. For the past three months it has not varied more than one minute, and is now running at that rate. It has been the hardest service in every way in point of locomotion.

Yours truly, O. C. SHEPARD.

New Haven, Conn. Sept. 27th.

R. E. ROBBINS, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—Yours of the 25th was duly received. In reply I would say, that the American watch No. 2939, has proved itself one of the best watches for railway purposes.

The American Watch Co. will please to have me time any watch I have used for the last fourteen years on rail roads.

I remain, respectfully yours,

G. A. FULLER,

Conductor New Haven, Hartford &d Springfield R.R

Newtonv'e, " 2, 1859.

R. E. ROBBINS, Treas. Am. Watch Co.:

DEAR SIR:—The American watch that I purchased of you about a year since runs with great exactness: its variation being so slight that I have not found it necessary to set it for several months.

Yours truly, WM. D. SPEAR.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no Watch is of our manufacture which is not accompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the Watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. ROBBINS, or by our predecessors, APPLETON, TRACY & CO.

☞ As these Watches are for sale by Jewelers generally, throughout the Union, we do not solicit orders for single Watches, for the American Watch Company,

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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—The undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of the shares therein, have organized a new

JOINT STOCK COMPANY,

Under the name and style of

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.,

For the purpose of carrying on the Express Business in all its various branches, at all the points, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company will commence business on the second day of January, 1860.

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WILLIAM G. FARGO,
HENRY WELLS,
ALEX. HOLLADAY.

New York, Dec. 19, 1859. dc21 1m74-fcast

CARD.—It having come to our knowledge that Shirts of Inferior Make have been offered for sale at retail in Chicago as GOLDEN HILL SHIRTS, which were not made at our manufactory, thus doing ourselves and those parties who sell our shirts, a great injury. We beg leave, therefore, to state that all Shirts made at the GOLDEN HILL SHIRT MANUFACTORY bear on the back of the yoke our trade mark for this article, viz:—

GOLDEN HILL C.B.H. 1857 CURVED YOKE

Any infringement of which will be rigidly prosecuted. We would also state that every Shirt made at the above Manufactory, and bearing our stamp, is guaranteed thoroughly fit. CHARLES H. CO.

dc16-2m Incod

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

New York, November 6th, 1859.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution passed at a meeting of the Stockholders of the American Express Company, held this day, the 6th day of November, 1859, and of the authority vested in us by the Articles of Association of said Company, ALL the property and assets belonging to said Company, of every nature and description, will be sold at public auction, by virtue of the said resolution, at the office of the Company, 61 Broadway, corner of Exchange street, in the City of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1859, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the benefit of the individuals of said Company on the day of such sale.

The terms of sale will be cash in New York funds.

By order of the Board of Directors.

HENRY WELLS, President.

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References in Chicago—Scripps & Brost. [jal-1y-1725] CALVIN C. BURT.

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Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of C. H. Beckwith & Co., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The entire business of the late firm will be continued by the new firm of Chas. E. Wilgus & Co., and the Ale and Wine Depot, and by C. H. Beckwith, the old stand, No. 161 South Water street, where all old debts are to be paid and new ones invited. Either will use the firm's name in liquidation.

C. H. BECKWITH,
CHAS. E. WILGUS.

Chicago, December 19th, 1859. dec19-1y

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of manufacturing Tarpaulins, Belting, Agricultural Implements generally, under the name and title of H. A. PITTS & CO. Factory corner of Randolph and Jefferson streets.

H. A. PITTS,
M. H. PITTS.

Chicago, Oct. 12, 1859.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Walker, Bronson & Cole, in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be closed by Charles H. Walker.

CHAS. H. WALKER,
T. J. BRONSON,
GEORGE C. WALKER,
JIRAM D. COLE, Jr.

Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will continue the Business of Walker, Bronson & Cole at the old s and No. 32 South Water street, under the style and name of Walker & Brother.

CHARLES H. WALKER,
GEORGE C. WALKER.

Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me Wm. H. Rice and A. L. Underwood for the transaction of a General Commission Business under the name and style of WATSON, Cole & Co. WATSON V. COLE.

Chicago, December 1st, 1859.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore exist by between the undersigned under the firm of HENRY, GILBERT & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name or to settlement of accounts. HENRY, GILBERT & CO.

Chicago, Nov. 24th, 1859. JOSEPH H. LOW. 3t-29

Stoves.

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S. H. W. LADERMAN'S, No. 310 State street. Self-Regulating Stoves, Air-Tight Stoves for Wood and Coal, manufacturer's prices. Conquest Cooking Stove, Although the improvement in Stoves for Cooking, in accordance with the advancement in style and quality of other articles of manufacturers, there are many who still look for something newer in principle, more perfect in construction, and more reliable in operation. In the "Conquest Stove" is made to meet this indispensable want. It is manufactured in the highest style of workmanship, and the principles possessed by no other Stove. For sale by sell-1y-6059 S. H. LADERMAN, 310 State street.

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Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1859.

The money market is working smoothly and for the present there seems no immediate prospect of a stringency or a surplus. If anything, currency is on the increase, but no yet we hear no serious complaints. Exchange is in fair supply and most bankers report it rather dull at par and some bankers report it rather dull at par and some bankers report it rather dull at par and some